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AFRICA
1929-1930

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WINTON NURSERIES
BONNIE VALE CP

LIBRARY

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★ MAY 20 1929 ★

U.S. Department of Agriculture

1929

South African Native Plants, Bulbs and Seeds.

South African Bulbous and Rhizomatous plants are easily grown from Seed (and will probably give best results if propagated from Seed rather than as plants or bulbs): where time is not a factor we recommend propagating from Seed. No special treatment is required — protect from frost and preferably sow in seed-tins (re-sowing the bulblets into flowering positions two or three months after the first foliage has died down).

SUCCULENTS.—The general requirement of native plants of the Karoo type is a dry situation; rock-walls, or banks of earth, from which water can promptly drain away, make a suitable setting for them: a wet situation is usually fatal to them. Although most Karoo plants are succulents and drought-resisting they do not flourish in drought conditions. They should be supplied with a moderate amount of moisture, but never saturated or waterlogged.

Seeds 1/3 per packet (unless otherwise marked).

Plants 8/0 per doz., 1/0 each: or 50/0 per 100 (unless otherwise marked).

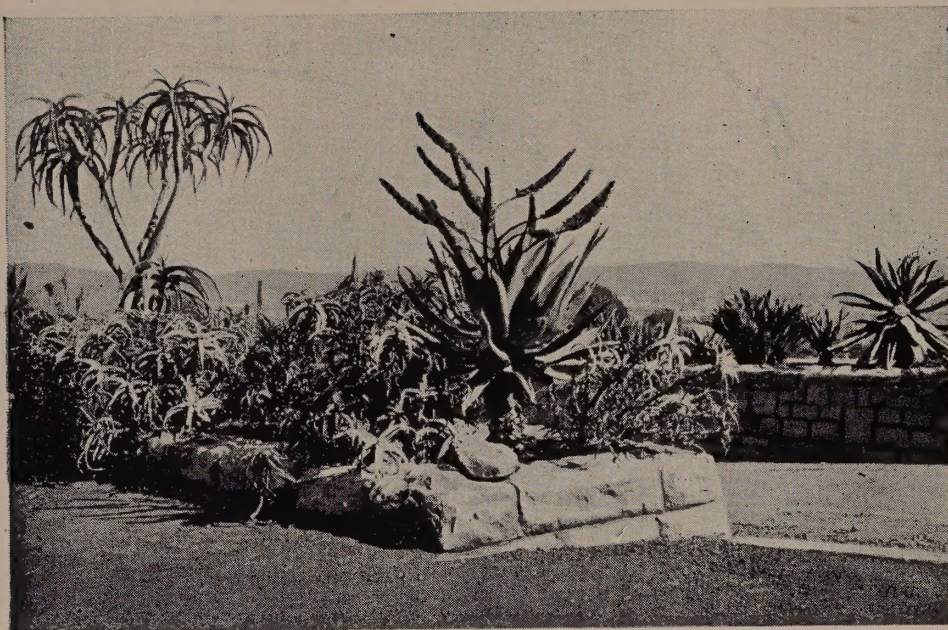
Cuttings 10/0 per 100 (unless otherwise marked), but only where indicated with a (C).

Extra large Plants can be supplied in some cases (such as Aloes) at approximately double ordinary prices to cover additional packing costs, and will be f.o.r. for large specimens. Indicated by Ex.l.P.

Bulbs 8/0 per doz. (unless otherwise marked).

Flowering Trees and Shrubs (S. African) are available, in some cases, growing in Tins (where marked T) 2/6 each, unless otherwise priced.

OUR SALE STOCK is indicated by P (Plants): S (Seeds): B (Bulbs): C (Cuttings): T (Ornamental Trees or Shrubs in Tins): and where prices differ from above they are shown in plain figures.



ALOES.

Hardy, bold and gorgeous-flowered drought resisting plants.



GLADIOLUS.

The "Painted Lady"—A choice native species.

AFRIKANDER (see *Gladiolus*).

AGAPANTHUS. Strap-leaved tall-growing bulbous plants with handsome umbellate flowers.

Dark Blue (5 ft.). B 10/0: S:

Medium Blue (2 ft.). B 10/0: S:

Violet Blue, drooping umbel (2½ ft.), a charming type. B 10/0: S:

White (5 ft.). B 10/0: S:

ALBUCA. Curious snow-drop shaped flower with onion-like foliage.

major. Green and white blooms. (3 ft.). B: S:

minor. Yellow-and-green blooms. 1½ ft. B: S:

ALLIUM sp. Aigrette-like spike of butter-yellow small flowers. S:

ALOE (spp). Hardy plants, usually with bold fleshy leaves, capable of withstanding great heat or drought. Flowers are generally brilliant and vividly contrasted in some species.

Ferox. Crimson candelabra-flowered, grows to 6 ft. Leaves sage green. A Bold rockery subject. S: P: Ex.L.P:

— **sp.** Scarlet-and-yellow flowered (3 ft.). Leaves liver and sage. Upright stem. S: P: Ex.L.P:

— **sp.** Old-gold flowers, intensely dark green foliage. (3 ft.). S:

tingitana. Coral-pink flowers, grey-green foliage. (2 ft.). S: P: Ex.L.P:

plicatilis. Strap-leaved (in curious 'hand' formation on woody stem). Flowers coral-red. (3 ft.). S:

saponaria. Leaves pale-green margined brown. Flowers salmon-pink. Increases by underground runners. (2 ft.). S: P: Ex.L.P:

socotrina. Leaves dark holly-green with spined edges. Very shapely and effective. Flowers carmine and yellow. (2 ft.). S:

striata. Bold leaves, sage-grey edged with light-brown. Flowers salmon. (2 ft.). S:

latifolia. Same as above but spiny-leaved and very floriferous. One of the showiest. S: P: Ex.L.P:

variegata. Leaves grey-green with brown markings. Flowers salmon-pink. Small. (1 ft.). S: P: Ex.L.P:

arborescens. Rosettes of upright leaves on branched stems. Flowers scarlet, shading to pink: 5 ft. S: P:

cliaris. A scandent type making long growths, up to 10 ft. Lovely flowers of brilliant vermillion and golden-yellow. S: P:

AMARYLLIS. A beautiful lily bearing an umbel of funnel-shaped sweetly-scented blooms.

belladonna. White, carmine-tinted. The Belladonna Lily. B: S:

AMMOCHARIS. A bulbous plant favouring sandy soils. Many-flowered umbel of open trumpets.

falcata pallida. Pale pink, sweetly perfumed. (1 ft.). S:

ANACAMPSEROS. Small compact succulents standing about 3 inches in height. Prefers the shade of a taller bush.

telephiastrum. Satiny flowers in pink and cream. Very charming. S: P:

ustulata. A botanical curio: resembles fireworks 'serpents'. P:

ANCHUSA riparia. Bright blue-flowered perennial. (1½ ft.). Known as the Cape Forget-me-not. S: P:

ANTHOLYZA. Vivid-flowered plants of the *Watsonia-Gladiolus* type.

Dwarf, brick-red. (1½ ft.). S: P:

aethiopica, tangerine-red. 4 ft. S: P:

nervosa. Brilliant scarlet. (3 ft.) S:

ANTHERICUM falcatum. A spike-flowered bloom of brown-and-white: vanilla-scented. S:

APICRA. A spiny-leaved plant of very hardy character. The leaves are brilliant holly-green toning to dull brick-red in autumn: they are sharply pointed and borne in rigid spikes, from which arises in autumn a 3 ft. flower-spike of graceful flame-red and yellow flowers. S: P:

ARCTOTIS. Large-flowered daisies, many of them in very brilliant colours. Mostly perennials.

acaulis. 4 in. blooms with brown-black centre on 18 in. stems. S: P:

grandis. Opal-white with bronze-blue centre. Blooms freely produced. S: P:

grandis mixed. Various colours of orange, red, purple, cream. Striking and large flowers. S: P:

repens alba. A white-flowered rapid growing type (creeping). S: P:

stacchadifolia. Bold-flowered rapid grower with 4 in. cream blooms on 12 in. stems. S: P:

ARISTEA. Reed-like foliage with flowers of intense colouration.

capitata. Deep blue. (6 ft.). S:

cyanea. Intense sky blue. (Dwarf 6 in.). S:

lucida. Wedgewood blue (2 ft.) S: P:

ARUM. The well-known arum lily of the florists is *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, (or sometimes called *Richardia*).

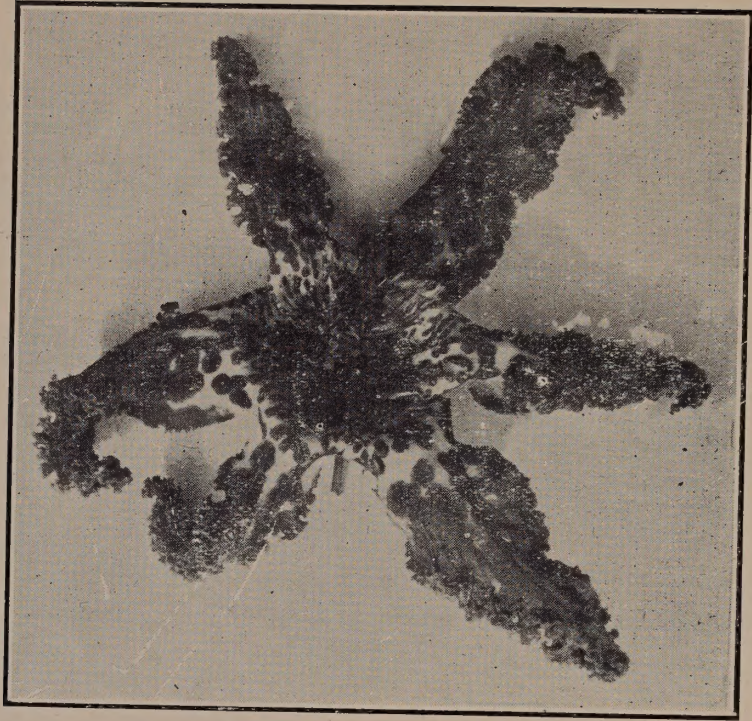
Z. aethiopica (white). P: S:

Z. rehmanni (pink). S:

AUS DAISY (see *Venidium*).

BARBERTON DAISIES
(see *Gerbera*).

BABIANA. Crocus-like flowers in many colours, remarkable for their very vivid colouration. (As many of these species are botanically un-named only a colour-description can be given.)



FERRARIA obtusifolia.



COTYLEDON orbiculata.

A handsome flowering drought-resisting rockery subject.

BABIANA—

- plicata.** Lilac, with markings of white, yellow and purple. (1 ft.). Sweetly-perfumed. S:
- plicata (dwarf, 6 in.).** Sweetly-perfumed. Short-growing but a larger flower than the species. S:
- ringens.** A curious type: the large scarlet-and-yellow flower resembles a cocks-comb. S:
- rubro-cyanea.** Royal-purple with blood-red centre. A striking flower. S:
- stricta.** This species is generally held to be parent of all the blues, and ranges from pale-violet to royal blue. Handsome flowers. S:
- stricta.** Pale blue, narrow-petalled: sweetly perfumed. S:
- villosa.** Deep red: a magnificent colour. S:
- B. sp.** Cream. S:
- B. sp.** Cerise. S:
- B. sp.** Cerise-pink. S:
- B. sp.** Creamy-lilac, with blue eyes. S:
- B. sp.** Dark lilac-blue. S:
- B. sp.** Lilac blue. S:
- B. sp.** Lilac. S:
- B. sp.** Dwarf yellow. S:
- B. sp.** Pale lilac. S:
- B. sp.** Pale azure. S:
- B. sp.** Pale blue. S:
- B. sp.** Royal blue. S:
- B. sp.** Yellow. S:
- Babiana.** Mixed. B 2/6: S:

BARBERTON DAISY

(see *Gerbera*).

BELLADONNA (see *Amaryllis*).

BLUEBELLS (see *Gladiolus*).

BUPHANE. A large bulb with umbel of many individual flowers forming a large head.

disticha. Glossy-red-crimson, perfumed. S 5/0:

BRUNSVIGIA. The candelabra-flower. A giant umbel of carmine blossoms sometimes 2 ft in diameter.

gigantea. Brilliant carmine. B 11/0:

CARALLUMA. Succulent plants with finger-shaped or columnar leaves bearing star-shaped flowers (usually velvety) of extraordinary combinations of browns, purples and yellows.

Leendertsii. Mushroom-purple: a 3 in. bell. S: P:

CLIVIA. Beautiful bell-shaped flowers borne in large umbel on a stout stem.

minata. Golden orange. (2 ft.). L: V: Steep-plant. S 5/0: B 18/0: ea. 2/6:

CHARIEIS. Annual daisy, very floriferous, ornamental, and showy.

heterophylla. Royal blue. (9 in.). S: P: P: P:

COTYLEDON. Drought-resisting plants with sage-grey fleshy leaves.

orbiculata. Scintillating primrose to claret-red flowers. (3 ft.). S: P:

CRASSULA. Rock-plants of hardy habit, usually with attractive foliage; some species with vivid flowers.

perphossa. Foliage sage-grey lined brown. Flowers resemble 'London Pride'. S: P:

coccinea. Foliage dark-green: flowers vivid scarlet. S 2/6:

albiflora. Foliage light-green: flowers small and white. S 2/6:

CRINUM. An umbel of large globe-shaped lilies on a 3 ft. stem over broad-leaved foliage.

longifolium. White with pink midrib. S: B 18/0: ea. 2/6:

CYRTANTHUS (Ifafa Lilies).

Bulbous plants with narrow dark green foliage and tubed flowers in a small umbel of clear colours.

sanguinea. Blood red. (1 ft.). S: P:

— Cream (1 ft.). S: P 5/0: ea. 6d.:

lutescens. Yellow. (9 in.). Constant bloomer S: P 2/6: ea. 6d.:

obliquus. Orange-red, shading to yellow, with green lip. Large flowers on 18 in. stem. S 5/0: P 15/0: ea. 1/6:

mixed. Assortment of all above. S: P 5/0: ea. 6d.:

CUPRESSUS. Cypress trees. Evergreen and hardy.

Widdringtonia. (The Table Mountain cypress). S:

DIMORPHOTHECA. A large family of Daisies, including many hardy and perennial types.

aurantiaca. Glistening orange. (1 ft.). Annual. S:

Ecklonis. Glistening white with intense blue-black centre. Foliage aromatic: perennial. (2 ft.). S: P:

lutescens. Old gold, with brown centre. Perennial. (1½ ft.). S: P:

repens. Saxe blue (9 in.). Per. S:

DIERAMA (Wedding Bells). Tall grassy foliage with a long flower-spike of pendent hare-bell-like flowers.

pendula. Pink. (5 ft.). Rhizomatous. Very lovely. S: P:

ERICA. The well-known S.A. Heather family.

viscaria. Heather-pink. (2 ft.). S:

peziza. "Lily of the Valley" heath. Snow white. (3 ft.). S:

Walkeriana. Rich clear pink, full spike. (2 ft.). S:

ERYTHRINA. (The Kaffir Boom). Very ornamental trees with intensely coloured blooms. Deciduous and not hardy to frost.

Kaffra. Large brick-red flowers, makes a large tree. S: T:

Zeyheri. Dwarfier in form. S: T:



IXIAS.

The long flower-spike of *I. viridiflora* is strikingly handsome.



GLADIOLUS tristis. A highly-scented native Gladiolus.

EUPHORBIA. Cactus-like plants and trees of many strange forms with 'milky' sap.

— **sp.** Thick fleshy stem with blunt spines and crown of small leaves and insignificant light-brown flowers. (2 ft.). P:

FELICIA. A dainty type of small Daisies, mainly annual. S:

rotundifolia. Wedgewood blue. S:

FERRARIA. A strange fringed flower resembling a crinkled Iris.

Obtusifolia. Green, yellow and brown. (1 ft.). S:

FREESIA. Showy border plants, usually very heavily scented.

refracta. White, with yellow blotch. Strongly perfumed. S: B 2/6:

r. alba. Pure white. S: B 2/6:

GASTERIA. Succulents. Fleshy, with thick leaves: many species have foliage blotched with liver-brown.

— **sp.** Coral-red flowers tipped with green (2 ft.) and leaves regularly disposed; prettily blotched. S: P:

GAZANIA. A compact-growing type of composite with extraordinary rich-coloured flowers, usually with zonal markings of intense colours.

All gold. Intense velvety gold. (6 in.). Perennial. S: P:

Brick red. Glowing terracotta (6 in.). Perennial. S: P:

Dark red. Intense blood-red. (6 in.). Perennial. S: P:

lutea. Clear yellow with light yellow zone. (6 in.). Perennial. S:

uniflora. Deep yellow. Per. 9 in. S:

mixed. Assortment of above. S: P:

GERANIUM (see **Pelargonium**).

GERBERA. A race of tall-stemmed large composites with narrow petals. The Barberton Daisies.

Jamesoni. Glowing cinnabar red. (1½ ft.). P: S:

Hybrids. Cream to red. (1½ ft.). S:

GLADIOLUS. Originators of the garden-hybrids which are well-known; but many of the following species are handsomer in form — and contain endless possibilities for the hybridist.

alatus (Kalkoentje). Brick-red-and-yellow, wing-flowered. (15 in.). S:

blandus. (Painted Lady) Hybridists' colours. Flesh-pink. (15 in.). Many flowered; exceedingly beautiful. S:

callistus. Pale-pink with carmine markings, lower petal enlarged (like an inverted **primulina**). 2½ ft. S:

cardinalis. Carmine-red with white markings in throat. Flowers in sprays. (1 ft.). S:

cuspidatus. Creamy-pink with carmine throat markings. (1 ft.). S:

debilis. Pinky-white blooms marked with intense carmine. (1½ ft.). S:

GLADIOLUS—

maculatus. Yellow-brown flowers with liver-brown spots and markings: heavily perfumed. S:

psittacinus. Clear orange, flecked lightly with red-brown. (3 ft.). S:

dracocephalus. Orange-green, heavily diffused and flecked with red-brown. (2½ ft.). S 5/0.

psit. sub. sp. Flame-orange: intense self-coloured rich blooms. S 5/0.

psit. sub. sp. Orange-pink, lightly flecked with red-brown. S 5/0.

tristis (dwarf). Cream, shaded with yellow to pale brown. (1 ft.). S:

tristis concolor (dwarf). Cream with definite marking of chocolate-brown. (1 ft.). S:

tristis (the Aand blom—the evening-flower). Pale primrose, sometimes with delicate brown mottling. (4 ft.). Highly scented at evening. S:

watsonius. A narrow-petalled brilliant crimson-red flower. Scintillating and intense self-colour. (2 ft.). S 5/0.

grandis. The large Afrikander. Chocolate-coloured blooms. A striking flower and highly scented. (2 ft.). S 5/0.

recurvus. The Blue Afrikander. Large blue (sometimes shaded yellow) and sweetly scented. (1½ ft.). S:

gracilis. Small Blue Afrikander Blue flower marked with yellow. Exceedingly pretty. (1 ft.). S:

hirsutus. Large deep pink flowers, marked with white stripes: sweetly perfumed. (2 ft.). S 5/0

orchidiflorus. Greenish-yellow with bronzy-purple markings. S 15/0.

Mixed. Non-guaranteed Assortment of above. S:

HAEMANTHUS. Strange brush-flowered bulbs, the flowers being a brilliant calyx with numerous showy anthers on long pistils.

coccinea. Blood-red and gold. (9 in.). Medium blooms. S:

natalensis. Blood-red and gold (12 in.). Large blooms S:

HAWORTHIA. A spiny-leaved succulent resembling an aloe. Leaves green to red-brown, sometimes spotted. Hardy rock plants, drought resisting.

margatifolia. Broad-leaved, mottled white. Flower brownish cream. (1½ ft.). Flowers small and dainty. S: P:

fasciata. Narrow green leaves, speckled white. Flower cream. (1 ft.). Dainty flowers. S: P:

cymbiformis. Soft green translucent leaves, sometimes exquisitely haired. Delicate cream flower. (9 in.). P:

HOMERIA. Dainty members of the Iridaceae. The following species are exceptionally showy.

elegans. golden-yellow with intermediate petals heavily blotched with brilliant maroon. S:

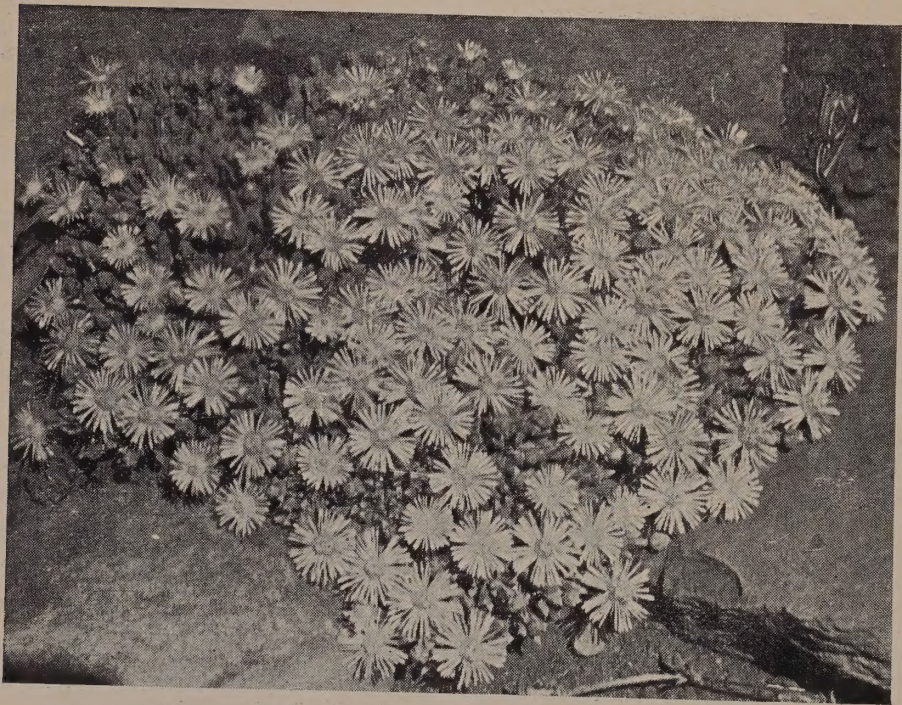
elegans sub. sp. Ditto, blotched with brilliant green. S:

aarantlaca. Clear golden-yellow. Largest of the Homerias. S:



HAEMANTHUS.

Known also as "Snake Flowers," and "Blood Lilies."



MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS.

This family is remarkable for its wealth of blossoms and for their extraordinarily vivid colours.

HYPOXIS. Flowers of *Celandine* (star-shaped) form: some very showy.

stellata. White, with brilliant blue-green centre. (15 in.). S:

IRIS. A species not largely represented in S. Africa.

— **sp.** Yellow. (2 ft.). S:

IXIA. Satiny-flowered bulbs; the blooms remarkable for the clear high colours which are generally centred with a contrasting dark blotch.

maculata. Golden-yellow, maroon centre. (1 ft.). S: B 1/6: B 100 10/9:

scariosa. Pale blue. (1½ ft.). S:

micrantha. Old-rose pink, 1½ ft. S:

viridiflora. Metallic green with blue-black centre. (4 ft.). S:

ovata. Blood-red with black centre. (1 ft.). S:

rosea. Clear rose-pink. (1 ft.). S:

rosea sub. sp. Clear large-flowered coral-pink. (2 ft.). S:

rosea sub. sp. Do pink-and-white. S:

KNIPHOFIA. Waterside plants with bright-green reed-like foliage and flower spikes of red and yellow shades.

aloides. Orange-yellow (5 ft.). S:

rufa. Scarlet-and-yellow (3 ft.). S: P 10/0:

LACHENALIA. Flowers resemble single hyacinths but are of many strange colour-combinations.

aurea. Clear gold: very beautiful. (9 in.). S:

rubida. Bright red with green tips. (1 ft.). S:

orchoides. Green and white. 9 in. S:

luteola. Yellowish-green and brown. (9 in.). S:

unifolia. Blue-and-white. (9 in.). S:

purpurea. Purple and white. (9 in.). S:

pallida. Pale blue. (6 in.). S:

pusilla. Cream. (6 in.). S:

Mixed. Assortment of above. S:

LEUCADENDRON. (White-leaved): the silvery foliage of this group makes them desirable ornamental trees.

argenteum. Famous Silver Tree. S:

LAPEYROUSIA. Half-hardy bulbous plants with pretty sweetly-perfumed flowers.

fissifolia. Pale heliotrope. (6 in.). S:

MELASPERULA. Grassy-foliaged dainty plants with a flower-spike resembling gypsophila.

graminea. Flower white and greenish-purple. (1½ ft.). S:

MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS. Known in garden-language as "Fig Marigolds." A race of sun-loving succulent plants with many glorious flower-forms. For the convenience of growers the two habits of growth are here

described as compact (close-growing) and bushy (erect forms with definite upstanding stems). All here listed are very showy species, and all are perennial except otherwise marked.

aureum. Orange-gold, 2 in. flowers of wonderful brilliance; bushy. (1 ft.). Lovely garden subject. S: C: P:

haworthii. Brilliant scintillating purple, 2½ in. flowers; bushy. (1½ ft.). Very bold bloom. S: C: P:

speciosum. Brilliant crimson, red, or orange-red, with central zone of white edged with black; bushy. (1½ ft.). S: C: P:

— **sp.** Port-wine red, fading to dull orange: compact, creeping. Flowers 1½ in. Very profuse, fast-growing. Excellent rockery trailer. C: S: P:

crystallinum. A botanical curiosity. The whole plant is covered with globules of salty sap. White-flowered, compact. Annual. S:

— **sp.** Deep rose-pink, 2 in. flowers with white centre. (1 ft.). S: C:

roseum. Clear rose-pink, 1 in. flowers borne in masses. Compact. (6 in.). Remarkably free-blooming. S: C:

anemoneflorum. Scintillating salmon. Compact, creeping habit with 2½ in. handsome flowers. S: C: P:

— **sp.** Vivid pink. Compact, creeping, small flowered (½ in.) but borne in such masses as to resemble a mat of blossoms. (3 in.). C: P:

conophytum types.

Botanical specimens only 2/6 ea.

gibbaeum types. do. 2/6 ea.

punctillaria types. do. 2/6 ea.

lithops types. do. 2/6 ea.

ruschia types. do. 2/6 ea.

MONSONIA. Flower much resembles the Wood Anemone. Very beautiful.

speciosa. Delicate pink, 2 in. bloom of 5 fimbriated petals. Perennial root, of the geranium family. S 5/0:

MORAEA. Wind-flowers after the nature of fragile irises.

iridoides. White-flowered, with gold blotch and purple standards. Hardy, sedge-leaved: very free flowering. (4 ft.). S: P:

tripetala. Clear blue, small-flowered. (1 ft.). S:

polystachya. Light purple with gold beard. (1½ ft.). S:

pavonia. Peacock-coloured. Lilac-shaded with red, green and black blotch. Elegant. (1 ft.). S 5/0.

NERINE. Bright-flowered bulbs with umbel of reflexed flowers, most species bearing large heads of glistening blooms.

flexuosa. Pale-pink, crinkled flowers on 1 ft. stem. S: B:

sarniensis. Deep carmine, bold flower. S 5/0:

Bowdenii Bold-flowered deep pink with recurved and crinkled petals. S:



ORNITHOGALUMS.



STAPELIA *grandiflora*.

The flowers of many of the Stapelia family are velvety stars of wonderful colours.

OCHNA. Glossy-leaved shrubs with showy seed-heads.

atropurpurea. Flowers yellow: seeds black, red reflexed calyx. S:

ORNITHOGALUM. A hardy species of showy bulbs: the flowers are exceptionally durable and will last for weeks.

thyrsoides. White-flowered with black pip. (2½ ft.) S: B:

aureum. Deep orange. (1 ft.). S: B:

aureum sub. sp. Varying from cream to lemon and buttercup yellow. (1 ft.). S 2/6.

———— Double white. Extremely handsome heads of white rosettes. B 10/0:

Mixed. Assortment of above. S 2/6:

PLUMBAGO. Cape Leadwort. Makes a lovely hedge or specimen plant. Has a long flowering season. Tender to frost.

capensis. Wedgewood blue flowers. C: (rooted) 100, 50/0: T 2/3:

PODALYRIA. Shrubs with flowers resembling a bold Sweet Pea, borne very freely.

calyptrata. Pinky-mauve. (10 ft.). Fragrant. S: T:

sericea. Pinky-mauve. Small-flowered dwarf (2 ft.). S:

PODRANEA. A vigorous bignoniaceous evergreen climbing plant with large (2 ft.) panicle of blossom.

brycel. Bignonia-pink (The Zimbabwe Creeper). Very handsome. Vigorous creeper. S: T:

POINCIANA. Evergreen (or nearly so) shrubs with striking flower-forms. The Bird of Paradise Flower.

gillesi. Golden-yellow. S: T:

pulcherrima. Petals orange-yellow, with long red filaments. S: T:

regia. Bright scarlet (tender to frost). Small blooms. S:

PROTEA. A noble-flowering group of shrubs and shrublets. The flowers are large (up to 9 in. across), mainly with outer scales of a bold waxy appearance and inner florets of delicate close formation.

compacta. Waxy pink, cup-shaped flowers. S:

speciosa. Pinky-white scales, brown-bearded. S:

cynaroides. Large pale pink with silvery-white florets. S:

Dykel. Pink, narrow scales, with heavy pink florets. S:

grandiflora. Greenish-cream, large, wide-opening. S:

mellifera. Narrow pink scales with yellow florets. S:

rosacea. A small type with rose-red scales and florets: drooping flower-heads. S:

PROTEA—

nerifolia. Creamy-white scales with white florets. S:

latifolia. White scales with purple-black beard. S:

———— Pale-pink scales edged with black beard. S:

PSORALEA. Waterside shrublets with abundant flowers resembling blue laburnum blossoms.

aphylla. Dainty blue: foliage like pine needles. S: P:

pinnata. Blue-flowered: leafletted. A dainty waterside shrub. S: P:

PODOCARPUS. The Cape Yellowwood: one of our most ornamental trees.

thunbergii, or falcatus. Holly-green fine-leaved; the finest species. S:

SCHIZOSTYLIS. Flowering bulbs (Iridaceae) resembling half-opened Sparaxis.

coccinea. Blood-red. (1 ft.). S:

SESBANIA. Flowering shrublets resembling European Laburnum.

cinerascens. Yellow-flowered. S: P:

SPARAXIS. Brilliant-flowered bulbs, notable for their extremely vivid colours.

grandiflora alba. Velvety white. (1 ft.). S: B 4/0:

grandiflora atropurpurea. Rich purple. (9 in.). S:

grandiflora alba minor. Creamy white. (6 in.). S:

gr. sub. sp. Creamy-white. (1 ft.). S:

tricolour. Wine-red, yellow at base. (9 in.). S:

tricolour sub. sp. Brilliant orange. (9 in.). S:

Mixed. Assortment of above. S 2/6:

SPATHODEA. Handsome flowering tree of the Bignoniaceous order. Tender to frost.

Nilotica. Deep orange, large-flowered. A grand tree. S: T:

STAPELIA. Succulent plants with thick finger-shaped leaves with blunt or pointed spines. Flowers are star-shaped, of velvety-texture and remarkable (1 to 6 inches across). Some species are curiously 'haired'.

Getleff. Royal purple with pale yellow bands and silky mauve hairs. P ea. 2/6:

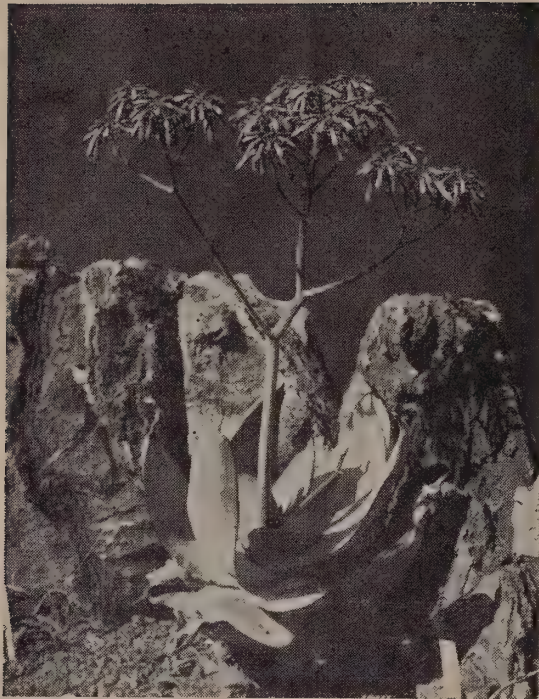
grandiflora. Mushroom-purple black with silver hairs. P ea. 2/6:

variegata. Liver brown and yellow. P ea. 1/6:

TECOMARIA. A scandent bush of vigorous habit with terminal racemes of bright flowers. Makes a splendid hedge.

capensis. Brilliant brick-red. A rampant grower. S: P: C:

aureum. Bright golden-yellow. (Less vigorous). S: P: C:



ALOE striata.
A low rosette of fleshy leaves with a
fine lasting flower-head.



WATSONIA.
A family comprising wonderful flower
possibilities both in forms and colours.

TRITONIA. Bulbous plants with flowers in many clear and combined colours. Showing delightful blooms. All about 10 in.

crocata. Deep orange. S:

deusta. Deep orange with brown blotch. S:

squamosa. Light wine-red. S:

hyalina. Coral pink. S:

squalida. Deep pink with claret shading. S:

undulata. Clear pink: aigrette of small blooms. (12 in.). S:

Mixed. Assortment. S: B 4/3:

TULBAGHIA. Allied to the onion family, but this species is one of our most charming bulbous flowers.

sepacea. Lavender-mauve umbel. (12 in.). B:

TURRAEA. Handsome shrubs of 4 to 6 feet with small flowers.

obtusifolia. Short-leaved, white bloom. T:

URSINIA. A composite annual with brilliant blooms.

anthemoides. Bright golden orange. (9 in.). S:

VALLOTA. Bulbs with umbel of two to six funnel-shaped lilies.

purpurea. Brilliant scarlet (The Scarborough Lily, The George Lily:). A handsome flower. S: B 20/0.

VENIDIUM. A composite from the desert-lands of the Cape North-west.

wylei. Red-orange, with central zone of blue-black and white markings. Annual. (18 in.). S:

VIRGILIA. Flowering Shrub: the Keurboom (Choice Tree).

capensis. Mauve-pink 'Pea' flowers, very sweetly scented. Foliage silvery-green. S: T:

WATSONIA. A beautiful and widely diversified family, ranging from dwarf-types to 5 ft. species, the whole being attractively spike-flowered over (mainly) gladiolous-like foliage. Flower-forms range from narrow-tubed types to wide-open bells, and from delicate tints to intensely vivid colours. Excellent as garden subjects or for cut blooms.

aletroides. Vermilion tubes with white fringe: resembles a 2 ft. spike of Lachenalia. S: B:

WATSONIA—

— **sp.** Brilliant pink. S: B:

angusta. Tangerine-red, 5 ft. S: B:

— **sub. sp.** crimson, 4 ft. S: B:

— **sub. sp.** Brilliant scarlet, 4½ ft. A showy Watsonia. S: B:

Mixed. Assortment of Angusta, as above three. S: B 2/6:

alba Ardernii. Marble-white, 4 ft. A lovely border subject. S: B 2/6:

brevifolius. Rose pink, 2 ft. S: B:

beatricis. Salmon-and-orange-shaded. 5 ft. S:

densiflora Bakeri. Marble-white, double row of flowers. 4 ft. S 5/0:

iridifolia O'B. Waxy greenish-cream, 3 ft. S: B 2/6: 100 12/6:

deusta.

fourcadei.

humilis. Delicate pink. 1 ft. S: B:

ilifera. Tawny-red, 3 ft. A vigorous type. S: B 2/6: 100 12/6:

marginata. Delicate old rose pink, 4 ft. S:

rosea. Deep old rose. S: B:

rosea-alba. Pink-white shading. S:

wordsworthia. Delicate lilac-mauve, 4 ft. S:

rubens. Ruby-red, tube-flowered, 2 ft. S:

— **sp.** Ruby-pink, do. S:

W. sp. Pink (hyacinth-like), 5 ft. S:

W. Sp. Orange-apricot (wide-flowered), 4½ ft. S:

W. sp. Dull terra-cotta (narrow tubed), 4 ft. S: B 2/6:

W. sp. Coral-pink with deep shadings, 3 ft. S:

W. sp. Coral-pink shaded red. 3½ ft. S:

W. sp. Deep red, 4 ft. S:

W. sp. Ivory-flesh, 5 ft. S:

Mixed. Assortment of above. B 5/0: S:

WACHENDORFIA. Two species in S. Africa, the dwarf type (*W. paniculata*) not desirable for garden purposes.

thysiflora. Primrose-yellow, 5 ft. S:

VELTHEIMIA. Bulbous plant with crinkled strap-leaves and tall flower spike.

glaucia. Opal-flesh-pink flowers with grey-green foliage. S:



DIMORPHOTHECA.

Another family of composites which is remarkable for its wonderful colours and free-flowering habit.



CRINUM.

A bold-flowered species: sometimes called Zambesi lilies.



ALOE saponaria.

One of the fastest-growing aloes, with
a very dainty flower-head.

WINTON NURSERIES
BONNIE VALE CP